

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

LINDA I. SLONE,

Plaintiff,

vs.

BARJER CORP., a New York
corporation, d/b/a FIREHOUSE,
and 85TH COLUMBUS
CORPORATION, a New York
corporation,

Defendants.

:
: CASE NO: 15-6365
:

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, LINDA I. SLONE (hereinafter the “Plaintiff”), through her undersigned counsel, hereby files this Complaint and sues BARJER CORP., a New York corporation, d/b/a FIREHOUSE, and 85TH COLUMBUS CORPORATION, a New York corporation, (hereinafter, collectively, the “Defendants”), for injunctive relief, attorney’s fees and costs (including, but not limited to, court costs and expert fees) pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12181, et. seq., of the AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (“ADA”), the NEW YORK CITY HUMAN RIGHTS LAW (“NYCHRL”), and the NEW YORK STATE HUMAN RIGHTS LAW (“NYSHRL”) and alleges:

JURISDICTION AND PARTIES

1. This is an action for declaratory and injunctive relief pursuant to Title III of the Americans With Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §12181, et. seq., (hereinafter referred to as the “ADA”). This Court is vested with original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §1331 and §343.

2. Venue is proper in this Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(B) in that all events giving rise to this lawsuit occurred in New York.

3. The remedies provided by the New York State Human Rights Law Against Discrimination are not exclusive and state administrative remedies need not be exhausted in connection with suits brought under the Federal Civil Rights Act.

4. At the time of Plaintiff's visit to FIREHOUSE, prior to instituting the instant action, LINDA I. SLONE, (hereinafter referred to as "Plaintiff") was a resident of the State of New York, suffered from what constitutes a "qualified disability" under the Americans With Disability Act of 1990, described as post-polio with quadriplegic involvement requiring the use of a motorized wheelchair for mobility. The Plaintiff personally visited Defendants' Property, but was denied full and equal access to, and full and equal enjoyment of, the facilities at Defendants' Property, which is the subject of this lawsuit.

5. The Defendants, BARJER CORP., a New York corporation, d/b/a FIREHOUSE, and 85TH COLUMBUS CORPORATION, a New York corporation, are authorized to conduct, and are conducting business within the State of New York. Upon information and belief, BARJER CORP., is the lessee and/or operator of the real property (hereinafter and heretofore referred to collectively as "Defendants' Property"), and the owner of the improvements where the Subject Facility is located which is the subject of this action, the facility commonly referred to as the FIREHOUSE, Defendants' Property located at 522 Columbus Avenue, New York, New York (hereinafter and heretofore referred to collectively as "Defendants' Property"), which also maintains and controls the Subject Facility. Upon information and belief, 85TH COLUMBUS CORPORATION, is the

owner, lessor and/or operator of the real property where the Subject Facility is located which is the subject of this action, the facility commonly referred to as the FIREHOUSE, Defendants' Property located at 522 Columbus Avenue, New York, New York (hereinafter and heretofore referred to collectively as "Defendants' Property"), which also maintains and controls the subject real property.

6. All events giving rise to this lawsuit occurred in the City of New York, State of New York. Venue is proper in this Court as the premises is located in the State of New York.

COUNT I – VIOLATIONS OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

7. On or about July 26, 1990, Congress enacted the Americans With Disabilities Act ("ADA"), 42 U.S.C. §12101, et. seq. Commercial enterprises were provided one and a half years from enactment of the statute to implement its requirements. The effective date of the Title III of the ADA was January 26, 1992. 42 U.S.C. §12181; 20 C.F.R. §36.508(a).

8. Congress found, among other things, that:

- (i) some 43,000,000 Americans have one or more physical or mental disabilities, and this number shall increase as the population continues to grow older;
- (ii) historically, society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities, and, despite some improvements, such forms of discrimination against disabled individuals continue to be a pervasive social problem, requiring serious attention;
- (iii) discrimination against disabled individuals persists in such critical areas as employment, housing, public accommodations, transportation, communication, recreation, institutionalization, health services, voting and access to public services and public facilities;

(iv) individuals with disabilities continually suffer forms of discrimination, including outright intentional exclusion, the discriminatory effects of architectural, transportation, and communication barriers, failure to make modifications to existing facilities and practices. Exclusionary qualification standards and criteria, segregation, and regulation to lesser services, programs, benefits, or other opportunities; and,

(v) the continuing existence of unfair and unnecessary discrimination and prejudice denies people with disabilities the opportunity to compete on an equal basis and to pursue those opportunities for which our country is justifiably famous, and costs the United States billions of dollars in unnecessary expenses resulting from dependency and non-productivity.

42 U.S.C. §12101(a)(1)-(3), (5) and (9).

9. Congress explicitly stated that the purpose of the ADA was to:

(i) provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities;

(ii) provide clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standards addressing discrimination against individuals with disabilities; and,

(iii) invoke the sweep of congressional authority, including the power to enforce the fourteenth amendment and to regulate commerce, in order to address the major areas of discrimination faced on a daily by people with disabilities.

42 U.S.C. §12101(b)(1)(2) and (4).

10. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12181(7) and 28 C.F.R. §36.104, Defendants' Property, FIREHOUSE, is a place of public accommodation in that it is an establishment which provides goods and services to the public.

11. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12181(7) and 28 C.F.R. §36.104, the building and/or Subject Facility which is the subject of this action is a public accommodation covered by the ADA and which must be in compliance therewith.

12. The Plaintiff is informed and believes, and therefore alleges, that the Subject Facility has begun operations and/or undergone substantial remodeling, repairs and/or alterations since January 26, 1990.

13. Defendants have discriminated, and continue to discriminate, against the Plaintiff, and others who are similarly situated, by denying full and equal access to, and full and equal enjoyment of, goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations at Defendants' Property, in derogation of 42 U.S.C. §12101, et. seq., and as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. §12182, et. seq., and by failing to remove architectural barriers pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12182(b)(2)(a)(iv), where such removal is readily achievable.

14. The Plaintiff has been unable to, and continues to be unable to, enjoy full and equal safe access to, and the benefits of, all the accommodations and services offered at Defendants' Property. Prior to the filing of this lawsuit, Plaintiff personally visited Defendants' Property, with the intention of using Defendants' facilities, but was denied access to the Subject Property, and therefore suffered an injury in fact. In addition, Plaintiff continues to desire to visit the Subject Property in the future, but continues to be injured in that he is unable to and continues to be discriminated against due to the architectural barriers which remain at Subject Property, all in violation of the ADA, and the New York State Human Rights Law.

15. Pursuant to the mandates of 42 U.S.C. §12134(a), on July 26, 1991, the Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, promulgated Federal Regulations to implement the requirements of the ADA, known as the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (hereinafter "ADAAG"), 28 C.F.R. Part 36, under which

said Department may obtain civil penalties of up to \$110,000 for the first violation and \$150,000 for any subsequent violation.

16. The Defendants' Subject Facility is in violation of 42 U.S.C. §12181, et. seq., the ADA and 28 C.F.R. §36.302, et. seq., and is discriminating against the Plaintiff as a result of inter alia, the following specific violations:

- (i) Failure to provide a safe, accessible main entrance, due to a step at said entrance, without an ADA compliant ramp and/or wheelchair lift, in violation of 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.14.
- (ii) Failure to provide a safe, accessible auxiliary front entrance, due to a step at said entrance, without an ADA compliant ramp and/or wheelchair lift, in violation of 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.14.
- (iii) Failure to provide a safe and accessible means of egress from the Subject Facility, in violation of 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.3.10.
- (iv) Failure to provide access to upper dining area, due to multiple steps to said dining area, without a wheelchair lift, ramp and/or elevator, in violation of 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.3.
- (v) Failure to provide access to lower level restroom, due to flight of stairs, with numerous steps, to said lower level, without an elevator, in violation of 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.3.
- (vi) The bar, with fixed footstand, is higher than 34 inches above the finished floor, in violation of the requirements of 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 5.2 which requires a maximum height of the bar, or a 60 inch wide section of it, to be 34 inches.

- (vii) All tables, in main (lower) dining area are at inaccessible heights, in violation of 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.32.4.
- (viii) The side eating counter, in lower level, is higher than 34 inches above the finished floor in violation of the requirements of 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 5.2 which requires a maximum height of the counter, or a 60 inch wide section of it, to be 34 inches.
- (ix) Failure to modify restroom for accessibility, including, but not limited to, rearranging walls and doors to provide sufficient accessibility, maneuvering space and turn radius in toilet stall in lower level restroom, for individuals with disabilities, as required by 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.17.
- (x) Failure to install the required rear grab bar in restroom, around an accessible toilet, in accordance with 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.17.6.
- (xi) Failure to install the required side grab bar in restroom, around an accessible toilet, in accordance with 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.17.6.
- (xii) Failure to provide at least 17 inches depth clearance under lavatory as required by 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.19.2.
- (i) Failure to provide the required underside clearance of at least 29 inches above the finished floor to the bottom of the apron under lavatory for accessibility in compliance with 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.1 and Section 4.19.2.

- (xiii) Failure to provide paper towel dispenser in restroom, at an accessible height, as required by 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.22.7.
- (xiv) Failure to provide coat hook on restroom stall door, at an accessible height, in compliance with the requirements of 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.1.3(12), and Section 4.25.3.
- (xv) Failure to provide ADA compliant signage at restroom area, in violation of 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.30.
- (xvi) Failure to provide ADA compliant signage at rear emergency exit, in violation of 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.30.
- (xvii) Failure to provide a safe handicap accessible emergency exit, on lower level, in violation of 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.3.10.
- (xviii) Failure to provide securely attached mat, at interior of entrance, in violation of 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Section 4.5.3.
- (xix) The open exterior basement hatch, in front of auxiliary entrance area, is an unsafe dangerous condition, in violation of 28 C.F.R. Part 36.

17. Upon information and belief, there are other current violations of the ADA at Defendants' Property, and only once a full inspection is done can all said violations be identified.

18. To date, the readily achievable barriers and other violations of the ADA still exist and have not been remedied or altered in such a way as to effectuate compliance with the provisions of the ADA.

19. Pursuant to the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §12101, et seq., and 28 C.F.R. §36.304, the Defendants were required to make the Subject Facility, a place of public

accommodation, accessible to persons with disabilities since January 28, 1992. To date, the Defendants have failed to comply with this mandate.

20. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12188, this Court is vested with the authority to grant the Plaintiff's injunctive relief; including an order to alter the subject facility to make them readily accessible to, and useable by, individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA, and closing the subject facilities until the requisite modifications are completed.

COUNT II - VIOLATIONS OF THE NEW YORK CITY HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

21. The New York City Human Rights Law provides:

(a) It shall be an unlawful discriminatory practice for any person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any place or provider of public accommodation because of the actual or perceived ... disability ... of any person, directly or indirectly, to refuse, withhold from or deny to such person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof ... to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any such place or provider shall be refused, withheld from or denied to any person on account of ... disability ...

NYC Admin. Code § 8-107(4)(a).

22. Defendants BARJER CORP., d/b/a FIREHOUSE, and 85TH COLUMBUS CORPORATION, are in violation of the New York City Human Rights Law by denying the Plaintiff full and safe access to all of the benefits, accommodations and services of the Subject Facility.

23. The Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 22 as if set forth in their entirety here.

COUNT III - VIOLATIONS OF THE NEW YORK STATE HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

24. The New York State Human Rights Law provides:

(a) It shall be an unlawful discriminatory practice for any person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any place of public accommodation.... because of the ... disability ... of any person, directly or indirectly, to refuse, withhold from or deny to such person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof ... to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any such place shall be refused, withheld from or denied to any person on account of ... disability ...

NYS Exec. Law § 296 (2)(a).

25. Defendants' Property is a place of public accommodation as defined in the New York State Human Rights Law.

26. The Defendants have further violated the New York State Human Rights Law by being in violation of the rights provided under the ADA.

27. Defendants BARJER CORP., d/b/a FIREHOUSE, and 85TH COLUMBUS CORPORATION, are in violation of the New York State Human Rights Law by denying the Plaintiff full and safe access to all of the benefits, accommodations and services of the Subject Facility.

28. The Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 27 as if set forth in their entirety here.

ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS

29. The Plaintiff has been obligated to retain the undersigned counsel for the filing and prosecution of this action. The Plaintiff is entitled to have her reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and expenses paid by the Defendants, pursuant to the ADA and the New York City Human Rights Law.

30. Plaintiff prays for judgment pursuant to N.Y. Exec. Law § 297, including compensatory damages contemplated by § 297(9).

DAMAGES

31. The Plaintiff demands one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) in compensatory damages based on the Defendant's violation of the New York City Human Rights Law and the New York State Human Rights Law.

INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

32. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188, this Court is vested with the authority to grant the Plaintiff's injunctive relief; including an order to alter the subject facilities to make them readily accessible to, and useable by, individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA, the New York City Human Rights Law, and the New York State Human Rights Law and closing the subject facilities until the requisite modifications are completed.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff hereby demands judgment against the Defendants and requests the following injunctive and declaratory relief:

- A. The Court declares that the subject property and Subject Facility owned, operated, leased, controlled and/or administered by the Defendants are violative of the ADA, the New York City Human Rights Law, and of the New York State Human Rights Law;
- B. The Court enter an Order requiring the Defendants to alter their facilities and amenities to make them accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities to the full extent required by the Title III of the ADA and by NYCHRL, and the NYSHRL;
- C. The Court enter an Order directing the Defendants to evaluate and neutralize their policies, practices and procedures toward persons with

disabilities, for such reasonable time so as to allow the Defendants to undertake and complete corrective procedures to the Subject Facility;

- D. The Court award reasonable attorney's fees, all costs (including, but not limited to court costs and expert fees) and other expenses of suit, to the Plaintiff; and
- E. The Court award such other and further relief as it deems necessary, just and proper.

Dated: This 12th day of August, 2015.

Respectfully submitted,

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